Mr. Marks Seems to Have Been Presented With Them.

He Flourishes a Bunch Containing Twenty-one.

Each of Which Unlocks the Door to a Topeka Joint.

HOUSE ELECTRIFIED

By Representative Marks' Revelations on the Subject.

But How is This, Didn't the Christian Endeavorers

Just Get Through Thanking the Authorities For

CLOSING THE JOINTS?

Were These Young People Imposed Upon?

Something to Do Besides Squelching Slot Machines.



THE KEYS OF THE CITY.

Prohibition had an inning in the house vesterday afternoon. It came up under the bill introduced by Marks of Jefferson, repealing the Murray law. and before the inning was out the author of the measure and Fairchild of Kingman, the big Populist leader, had taken several falls out of Topeka's recognized reputation as a city of law and

When the bill was read Fairchild offered as a substitute the old Murray law, which differs from the Murray law as now on the statute books, by providing in the section relating to penalty that a judge should impose a fine "or" imprisonment or both, instead of a fine "and" imprisonment.

Larimer of Shawnee at once asked that the substitute be printed and placed on the desks of the members before they were called upon to consider it. not think the printing of the substitute necessary, Larimer Insisted on the printing of the substitute and Fairchild

He accused the gentleman from Shawnee of attempting to delay proceedings by insisting on the printing of the substitute, intimated that he was a crank on the question of prohibition and said he represented a city that had "joints" within its limits than If the gentleman from Shawnee op-

poses this substitute," said he, "he op-poses it because he hasn't enough con-fidence in his district judge to allow him discretionary power. I realize that it is a crime in the sight of the prohibi-tion element to allow even discretionary power in whisky cases, I realize that the average sentiment of the prohibition element in this state is to place a lot of poor devils in jall as a tax upon the community and allow the wealthler class of violators to go without prose-cution of any kind. This substitute says to a judge that he may impose a fine or imprisonment, or both, but it gives him power to show mercy where

be thinks it is deserved."

Marks of Jefferson jumped to his feet as soon as Fairchild sat down and secured recognition. He seemed to have caught the idea of berating Topeka caught the idea of berating Topeka from the gentleman from Kingman, and before speaking in favor of his bill as introduced, he turned his attention to

the capital city.

Holding up in one hand a bunch of keys and jingling them together, he

said:

"Gentlemen, every key on this ring, and there are 21 of them, is a key to a joint in the city of Topeka. There are no more foul, more filthy or more low down joints in any city in the country than there are in the city of Topeka. You can scarcely go up a stairway without running against them, and you can't go down a cellarway without running into them—"

"Were you handless for them."

ning into them—"
"Were you hunting for them when
you ran against them?" called some one
from the Republican side.
"Yes: I was hunting for them," retorted Marks, and them. "Yes; I was hunting for them," retorted Marks, and then continuing he said:
"The prohibitory law now upon our statute books is not enforced in either the letter or the spirit. I daressy there has not been a legal sale of liquor in any drug store in Topeka or in any drug store in Topeka or in any drug store in any city of the state for the past year, because the law says a man shall hold up his right hand and swear that the liquor is needed for medical or mechanical purposes. If he is required to do anything at all it is simply to sign the book of liquor sales, I am in favor of absolute home rule in the matter of the sale of liquor, and all I am asking you to do is to-give the

counties and little towns this home rule. The Murray law as it now stands on the statute books is a failure and the old Murray law proposed a substitute was also a failure when in force."

Larimer had been waiting impatiently for Marks to end and as soon as he stepped talking, shouted for recognition. He secured it and looking in the direction of the gentleman from Kingman, said:

"I asked that the substitute recognition."

"I asked that the substitute proposed for this bill be printed because I want-



Representative Marks Displays Keys of fwenty-one Topeka Joints to Members of the House,

ed to see what I was expected to vote on. The gentleman from Kingman told us in the start what this substitute was, but I want to say that the conduct of the gentleman from Kingman on the floor of this house has been such that I refuse to take his word for anything. In reference to what he and the gentleman from Jefferson said about the joints in this city I want to say that if there are as many infamous places as joints in this city I want to say that if there are as many infamous places as they claim, the legislators who come to Topeka and frequent them are responsible. It is only persons who go to such places who can carry keys. I couldn't secure a key to any joint in this city because I won't buy the stuff for sale there. I want to say that if the gentleman from Jefferson finds a joint at the head of every stairway he goes up and at the bottom of every stairway he goes down he is traversing the stairways that lead to damnation and had better repent. I have no excuse to offer for the conditions in this city, but I believe there are many gentlemen I believe there are many gentlemen here who will bear me out when I say that conditions are not as bad as the gentleman from Kingman and the gen-tleman from Jefferson would have you

In concluding Larimer protested that the proposed substitute should be printed and made a motion to that end. The motion was put and carried, and the bill allowed to go over on the calendar until today when the substitute will be

ready.

After temporarily disposing of the bill in this way the house at 5:20 o'clock took a recess until 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

MORE JOINTS TODAY Topeka Than There Were Two In Years Ago, Says Representa-

tive Marks. "Doe" Marks of Jefferson county was not joking when he said he knew every one of the 21 keys he held up before the house of representatives yesterday af-ternoon was a key to a Topeka joint. "I have found that number at least by just dropping into the places to take a just dropping into the places to take a glass of beer or a drink of whisky with friends," said he, "and God only knows how many more a man would find if he started out to hunt them.

Two years ago joints were thick in Topeka, and then everybody was howling that it was because of the metro-politan police law. Last July the Popu-list convention suspended the metropolitan police law, and when I came back here this time I had considerable curiosity to see what the conditions are, of course that wasn't altogether the Cubbison of Wyandotte explained that It was the old Murray law and that the only change was the substitution of the word "or" for "and," and said he did not think the printing of the substitute to the control of the substitute that there are more joints running in Topeka today than there were two years ago. You start down Kansas avenue and you You start down Kansas avenue and you meet a friend and he asks you to take a drink with him. He takes you up a stairway to a door with a 'peep hole' and if he doesn't happen to have a key he hammers on the door, a man eyes him through the 'peep hole' and then lets him in. You go a little farther in the same block and you meet another friend who also asks you to take a drink.

drink.
"Naturally you expect him to head for "Naturally you expect him to head him him "Naturally you expect him to head for the joint you have just left, but instead he runs you down a stairway to some basement floor. Possibly the next friend you meet who wants you to drink with him takes you through a cigar store. That's just the way it is. Every fellow has a different joint and they are thick in every block

in every block.
"You can't regulate joints and that's "You can't regulate joints and that's why I am 'agin' them. You can regulate saloons and that is why I believe in repealing the prohibitory law or resubmitting the questions. And then fellows like Larimer prate about what a nice clean, holy city Topeka is because prohibition is supposed to be in force here. It isn't in force, never has been in force and never will be in force. Prohibition in Kansas is absolutely a rotten farce, and that's all it ever will be as long as the present law is on the statute books."

A WORLD'S FAIR Scheduled for San Francisco in the

Year 1901. San Francisco, Jan. 5.-At a meeting of citizens today it was decided to hold an international exposition in San Francisco in 1901, opening in June. Appropriations will be asked for from the city, state and nation. It is expected to lay the corner stone of the administra-tion building on September 9, 1900.

ROLAND REED FINED. For Fighting With the Property Man

at a Theater. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 5,-Roland Reed.

Serious Aspect of the Situation in Philippines.

Aguinaldo Goes to Iloilo to Head the Insurgents

IN THEIR REBELLION

Against the American Troops Stationed There.

News of This Move Comes From Paris.

Paris, Jan. 5.—An official telegram received by the Filipino junta here, dated Manila, Jan. 4, says that Aguinaido had not been duly performed. has gone to Hollo at the request of the insurgents there, to place himself at their head with the view of their possi-

ble fighting with the Americans.

The dispatch also gives a list of the members of the new Filipino cabinet with facts as to their antecedents. The following have accepted office:

President of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs, Mabini.

Minister of the interior—Teedoro Sandico, a civil engineer, educated in England and Belgium and taken to

Manila from Hong Kong by Rear Ad-miral Dewey, Minister of war-Gen. Baldomero Minister of war—Gen. Baldomero Aguinaldo, a cousin of Aguinaldo, the president of the so-called Filipino government and a leader of the insurrection from the beginning. He is described as a large land owner of Cavite.

Minister of finance—Gen. Trias, a close ally of Aguinaldo.

Minister of public works—Gregorico Gonzaga, 'a lawyer. until recently the Filipino agent at Hong Kong, and formerly Spanish attorney general in the Vizayas.

The cabinet is described as homeogenous, every member being pledged, ac-

ous, every member being pledged, ac-cording to these advices, to resist the American military occupation of the

American military occupation of the Philippines.

A member of the Filipino junta here explains that Aguinaldo did not run away but "left Manila for the mountainous region behind Cavite, in order to make secret arrangements for his voyage to Iloilo,"

The Filipino who furnishes this information also categorically and specifically asserts that the latest telegraph advices declare that if the Americans insist npon the occupation of the principal cities by the American troops the whole Filipinos will resist by force of arms.

arms, Senor Tuazon who has been appointed Filipino agent at Paris and London, is

Filipino agent at Paris and London, is expected to arrive here shortly.

The members of the junta assert that the new cabinet will bring forward the "most energetic policy."

Madrid, Jan. 5.—The government has telegraphed to the Spanish naval commander at Manila to send two gun boats to Balabac, one of the Philippine islands, situated thirty miles south of Palawan, to seek the Spanish prisoners. The government has also requested General Rios to take further steps to obtain the release of the Spanish prisoners and to remind the rebels that the Spanish government will release the Spanish government will release the deposed Filipinos.

THE TROUBLE AT SANTIAGO Receipts at Havana.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 5.-The explanation of the war, department at Washington of its intentions regarding the transfer of customs receipts from the different ports in Cuba to Hayana, is met here by statements from the Cubans that the plan is similar to the one adopted by the Spaniards when requisitions on Hayana obtained less than 6 per cent of what the requisition called for. The merchants, business men and influential people here say Ha-vana has grown rich and prosperous at the expense of the rest of the island and the Cubans and governmental officials at Santiago say the Cubans of Havana are responsible for Major Gen-eral Brooke's order on this subject. The people answered that the Havana Cu-bans are still anxious to maintain the same system of centralization of funds that was in force before the American

Dr. Castillo and Mayor Bacardi havproved true in this crisis and have urg-d the citizens to remain peaceful while awaiting the results of the General Wood and Dr. Castillo to

Washington.

Gen. Wood, accompanied by his aide Gen. Wood, accompanied by his aide de camp, Lieut. Hanna and Dr. Castillo, representing the merchants and business men of this city, left here for New York today on board the United States transport Mississippl. They were accorded an enthusiastic departure from the palace and during their passage down Mariani street to the wharf. The municipal band preceded Gen. Wood, who was accompanied by the mayor who was accompanied by the mayor and his staff and large numbers of offi-cers and Cubans, who walked the en-tire distance amid continuous applause and cheers for Gen. Wood. The latter was deeply moved. There were between 5,000 and 6,000 persons in the procession and the women wept and wished the general bon voyage. Cuban gratitude was never more clearly expressed. Men who a few weeks ago were antagonis-tic to the American commander, were today among his most enthusiastic sup-

The members of the supreme court and the band of the Fifth regular in fantry were on board the auxiliary gun boat Hist which saluted the Mississipp and bid her farewell in the usual man-

ner.
The Mississippi which was brilliantly decorated was also saluted by the Punta Gorda batteries.
Though the situation is critical, it is doubtful whether any overt act will be committed unless the populace is aroused by further irritating orders from Havans.

Mauser Rifles Sold.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 5.—The Mauser files stored in the United States armory in this city were sold today. The prices anged from \$2.30 for guns beyond repair o \$17 for those in first class condition. The ammunition was withdrawn from the

Faure Extends Clemency.

Paris, Jan. 5.—In accordance with a New Year custom. President Faure has issued pardons or reductions of sentence to a number of persons condemned by court martial. Six hundred and forty-seven will receive the benefit of the presi-dential prerogativa.

OMAHA WATERWORKS. Decree of Sale is Confirmed by the U-

S. Court. St. Louis, Jan. 5.-The United States

court of appeals in the case of the

court of appeals in the case of the American Waterworks Company of Illinois against the Farmers' Loan & Trust company, the former being the appellants, affirmed the finding of the lower courts. The defendants brought suit to foreclose a mortgage on a waterworks plant at Omaha and a decree was given in the district court of Nebraska ordering the foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged property and the distribution of the proceeds among the mortgage bondholders. An appeal was taken March 16, 1896, and the decree was affirmed.

After the return of the case to the lower court a sale was made of the lower court a sale was made of the mortgaged property May 20, 1896. The property was sold to the Farmers' Loar & Trust company as trustee for certain mortgage bondholders, who held

bonds to the amount of \$3,554,000. The property was sold for \$4,009,500,; \$140,555 less than the total mortgage indebted-

A LOBBY THERE

Said to Be Fighting the Breidenthal Bill With \$30,000.

The banking lobby opposing the Breiden thal banking bill, which passed the senate yesterday and was taken up by the house his morning, has been particularly active among the members of the house today. C. Q. Chandler, a nephiw of "Doc" Woods called on its final passage. Larimer of of the Bank of Commerce at Kansas City, Shawnee and Marks of Jefferson, who who is in the banking business at Medicine Lodge, is at the head of the lobby. He has been here since the opening of the special session.

There are rumors widely current at the state house today of inducements offered by the lobby for opposition to the bill. It is said that at the opening of the session the lobby had at its back a fund of \$30,000, but whether this has diminished or not no one attempts to state. The supporters of the bill will watch closely the vote on the measure this afternoon, and no matter how blameless may be the Populist members opposing it, if any, and it is pretty certain that there will be some criticism from the friends of the bill will be an almost certain consequence

TO ENTER CHICAGO.

The Pittsburg & Gulf Going in Over Its Own Track.

New York, Jan. 5.—President A. E. Still-well of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad said today: "Our road will be in Chicago within four

months."
"By the Alton route?" was asked.
"Oh, no; by our own line," answered
Mr. Stillwell. "We have been connecting
all the Port Arthur lines and by building 60 miles of road we shall have a direct route into Chicago."

"As short as the Alton?" was asked. "Possibly not, but much cheaper," was the reply. "I tried to buy the Alton, but had my price and it was not accepted. I had my price and it was not accepted. Some of our people now think it was a lucky thing that it was not. If we had bought we could not have used our northern route. By the new arrangement we will be able to use that route at a great saving of money. As I say, by building to miles of road we will be in Chicago within four months."

IT IS DEAD.

Gov. Leedy Signs the Bill Kill ing the Metropolitan Police Law.

Governor Leedy this morning signed the Fairchild bill repealing the metropolitan police law and the Wellep bill establishing a court of common pleas at Galena and Pittsburg.

FACTS ABOUT THE MAINE. A Havana Editor Says He Will Pre sent Them Shortly.

Havana, Jan. 5.—Senor Recide Arnuta y Hernandez, editor of El Reconcentrad, issued today a third attack upon his old enemy, Seacarcias liresnes, whom, with three others, he accuses of blowing up the United States battleship Maine. Bresnes, who is a lawyer and politician, sailed for Spain about two weeks ago. The installments of the story thus far have been devoted to the alleged felonies of Bresnes. The editor tells his readers to be patient, as in due time they will get the facts regarding the Maine explosion. He degarding the Maine explosion. He de scribes his proof as "largely moral."

ONE MORE COAT GONE. School Board Takes Action to Stop the Stealing at School Houses.

The school board took immediate neasures to stop the pilfering in the cloak rooms of the city schools, but it will be some time before the cloaks and wraps can be put under lock and key. Yesterday afternoon another coat was stolen from the cloak room at Jackson school. Very few of the thefts are re-ported to the school board but enough have come to their notice to warrant the fitting up of suitable places for the

Promise of Snow.

The forecast as sent out by the weather bureau evades the question of temperature and says: "party cloudy tonight and Friday, except possible snow in southeast portion tonight and early Friday morning." Weather Obearly Friday morning." Weather Ob-server T. B. Jennings does not antici-pate colder weather soon. The tem-perature today has been hovering around 14 above, with but little wind.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, Jan. 5.-For Kansas: Part-ly cloudy tonight and Friday, except possibly snow in southeast portion to night or Friday morning: or Friday morning; easterly

A NEW SOCIETY.

State Society of Labor and In dustry Provided For.

Similar to the State Society of Agriculture.

BILL PASSES HOUSE.

Secretary Bush's Bill Against Wildcat Corporations

Provides For a"Charter Board" -Charter to Cost \$25.

The house showed increased activity by meeting an hour earlier this morning. Up to today the hour of convening since the special session opened has been 10 o'clock, but this morning Speaker Street called the house to order at 9

Representative Wallace of Graham county, an ordained minister, acted as chaplain this morning, and in his prayer asked the Lord to turn his attention to the new state officers and new legislators who were about entering on their duties, and guide them in the paths of righteousness. Mr. Wallace is a Popu-

At the opening of the session the Cassin bill creating a state society of labor and industry, which was read for the third time before the adjournment last night, was taken up and the roll were so widely apart on the prohibitory question yesterday afternoon, were to-gether in opposing the Cassin measure this morning. Both stated that the bill imposed a greater expense on the state than the present labor commissioner

The first roll call resulted in but 48 votes being cast in favor of the bill, A call of the house was demanded by Brown of Pratt, and the second roll



Representative Dingus, speaking on the coal mining bill: "On that proposition desire to be heard but briefly."

call increased the number to 61, two less than the constitutional majority. Warrants were then issued for the absentees, and the call of the house temporarily suspended on motion of Hack-

ney of Sumner. The Cassin bill is an exact counterpart of the Ryan bill creating a state society of miners, and its substance was at first a part of that bill, but later it was decided to make it a separate

measure Pending the final vote on the bill, the bill introduced by Johnson of Nemaha providing for the election of city assessor and city attorneys in cities of the second-class, was taken up and passed by a vote of 74 to 14. The bill now goes to the senate.

to the senate.

By this time a number of absent memebrs had been brought in by the ergeants-at-arms, and the final roll on he Cassin bill was called. It resulted in 69 votes for its passage and 33 against. The bill was declared passed and will be messaged to the senate to-

The passage of two unimportant bills followed. One by Johnson of Nemaha provides that ties in election of officers in cities of the second class shall be de cided by lot, and the other, by Wehrle of Seward, legalizes certain tax sales made by the officers of Seward county for the years 1897 and 1898.

Gray of Lyon called up his bill es-

tablishing a state fire insurance de-partment and asked that it be advanced to third reading, subject to amendment and debate. Hackney of Sumner moved that the senate bill providing for the election of insurance commissioner be substituted, but immediately withdrew this motion and moved to postpone the nsideration of the measure indefi-

Oh, set some time for its consideration," said Gray.

"All right," said Hackney. "What do you say to January 12?"

This "riled" the gentleman from Lyon. "Mr. Speaker," said he, "I am

getting tired of some members of this house occupying the floor continually and opposing every measure not their own. I have stood loyally by this house in every good measure that has come before it and I believe I have my rights here as well as any other man. I am opposed to this gag rule and I am tired of listening to the harangues of the gentleman from Sumner. This bill has a great many supporters all over the state who are in favor of a state from insurance department, and I hope this ouse will give the measure consider

"I don't believe the members of the house are ready to take up this question at this time," said Hackney, "and I re-new my motion to postpone." The motion was put and lost. Gray's motion to place the bill on third reading was then submitted and carried and the

Breidenthal Banking Bill.

Barkley of Elk, here called up the Breidenthal banking bill and asked that it be placed on third reading. Eli Wil-liams, the McPherson banker, who has a knife up his sleeve for the measure at once secured the floor and stated that two years ago, when the present banking law came up before the house all discussion was shut off by the previous question being moved. He said the banking law proposed was im-portant and should be thoroughly dis-

"We will give you a week if you want it," shouted Barkley. "I would like four hours," said Williams "You can say all you want to against

the bill in thirty minutes," said the gentleman from Elk.

"I suggest that it be provided that the final vote on this bill be not taken earlier than 3 o'clock this afternoon," said Stuart of Doniphan.

This suggestion was favored and formally made an amendment to the motion of Barkley placing the bill on third reading.

Wanted to Put Breidenthal Out.

While the pages were distributing copies of the bill Bank Commissioner Breidenthal was holding a small caucus of Populist members in the rear of the hall. With a view of shutting the bank commissioner out of the hall, Larimer of Shawnee moved to clear the floor of

"I would suggest that through



courtesy to the bank commissioner, he be excepted," said Cubbison of Wyan-

"Of course." "To be sure," shouted Populist members.

"One lobby should not be allowed to remain while another is shut out," shouted Larimer.

The speaker pro tem disregarded the voice of the gentleman from Shawnee and put the motion to clear the floor of the house. A division was called for by Larimer after the "aye" and "nay" vote, but as soon as he saw the Populists voting solid for the motion, he jumped to his feet and yelled a withdrawal of his motion. Weilep declared it too late and called for the sergeantat-arms to clear the floor, with the exception of Breidenthal, who, he declared, was a state officer and entitled to stay.

I stay.

I sarimer made one more effort. He called attention to the rule providing that no person interested in a bill should be allowed to remain on the floor during its consideration.

"Mr. Breidenthal is no more interested than anyone else," said the speaker pro tem. "The gentleman is out of order."

By this time the floor of the bouse.

By this time the floor of the house had been cleared of all outsiders ex-cept Bank Commissioner Breidenthal, and the reading of the bill was com-

bill was read for the last time. It establishes a fire insurance depart-If establishes a fire insurance department under the supervision of the insurance commissioner, where any citizen of the state can insure property against damage by fire, lightning, cyclones and tornadoes, with the proviso that not more than % of the damage shall be paid.

It is provided that premiums shall be levied and collected the same as taxes and that until sufficient premiums are collected not to exceed \$100,000 shall be drawn from the state treasury to pay losses. The rates for the year 1899 are fixed at two-thirds of the average in surance rates prevailing in 1898, and after that adjusted by the insurance commissioner, and executive council. On the final roll call a number of Populists voted against the measure the ground that it was not definite enough to successfully carry out a state fire insurance scheme. The vote stood 47 for and 49 against, and the bill

was declared lost.

Debating Over the Bill. Hackney of Sumner proposed the first words "except as hereinafter provided" at the end of the first section. This is in reference to the contribution of one-eighth of one per cent by the banks to the "guarantee fund," and the four words are vital to other sections of the bill.

The strongest opposition offered to this amendment came from Fitzgera of Ford, the Republican leader. "Y might as well strike out the enacting clause of this bill as to adopt this amendment," said he. "Unquestionably this bill is along the line that the people of this state and this country have been demanding for the last quarter of

been demanding for the last quarter of a century, and I hope this amendment will not prevail."

On vote, the motion to amend the sec-tion, was lost.

Williams of McPherson objected to

securing the "guarantee fund" by coun-ty, municipal or school districts bonds, as provided in the bill as it came from as provided in the bill as it came from the senate in addition to United States and state bonds. He declared that county, municipal and school district bonds are poor security. Cubbison of Wyandotte took the same view, and Burkholder of Marion proposed an amendment striking out county, muni-cipal and school district bonds.

Without taking any action on the ction, the house took a recess until 1:30 o'clock.

Afternoon House,

Afternoon House.

At the opening of the house this afternoon the consideration of the Breidenthal banking bill was resumed, Giesler of Logan, (Rep.) objected to the entire section under discussion before the noon recess in reference to the security of the money borrowed from the "guarantee fund" by the state banks. He said that while the state bankers were made to furnish security for the money borrowed from the fund, the state treasurer was not required to furnish any security for the entire "guarantee fund."

Barker of Douglas took general exception to the provisions of the bill, stating that it would conflict with the ception to the provisions of the bill, stating that it would conflict with the law governing the state treasurer, as the law provides that he shall loan out none of the funds placed in his charge, and the bill provides that he shall loan out on application of state banks the "guarantee fund."

"I believe in the principles of the bill," said he, "but I don't believe of forcing the state treasurer into the banking

the state treasurer into the banking Barkley of Elk replied to Barker. He

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

DEFIES THE LAW.

The Giant Standard Oil Corporation Refuses

To Comply With the Order o

the Court.

WILL HIDE ITS BOOKS Its Attorney Says That It

Didn't Burn Books To Conceal Crooked Work But

That the Company Always Burns Old Books in Storage Every Ten Years.

Columbus, O., Jan. 5 .- In the arguments before the supreme court today on the motion of the attorney general to dismiss the master commissioner and continue the investigation of the Stand-

on the motion of the attorney general to dismiss the master commissioner and continue the investigation of the Standard Oil company in open court, Høn. Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland, attorney for the oil company, was forced to make some very positive statements and admissions. He declared, in the first place, in response to interrogatories of the court, that the company will not under the former order of the court, produce any books other than those already given in evidence. In the second place, he admitted that there are still outstanding about \$27,000,000 worth of trust certificates of the Standard Oil trust which the court ordered dissolved in 1892, but which the president of the Standard company has all along been trying to get in and is still trying. The court heard the arguments of both sides, but took no action.

Attorney General Monett and Attorney E. B. Kinkead appeared for the attorney general's department, and Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland, Lawrence T. Neal of Columbus, and S. B. Elliott of New York city, for the Standard Oil company. Only the attorney general and Mr. Kline addressed the court. Special Master Commissioner Brimsmade of Cleveland, whose removal had been demanded in the petition of the attorney general, was not present and but very little was said about him, as the arguments were principally devoted to the question as to whether or not the officers of the Standard Oil company have complied with the recent order of the court to produce the company books showing gross earnings and distribution of dividends since the trust was ordered dissolved in 1892. Attorney General Monett argued that the company have complied with the recent order of the court to produce the company books showing gross earnings and distribution of the court to produce the company have complied with the orders of the court, which the orders of the court was minute books, that dilatory tactics had been resorted to by them, that the master commissioner had not forced company has no books that are perfinent to the order of

Minshall asked: "Do you refuse to comply with the order of the court?" To which Mr. Kline replied: "We do:

To which Mr. Kline replied: "We do; for the purpose of presenting the legal questions we desire to raise. This will be when the order is presented to the officials to produce them."

Subsequently Chief Justice Spear suggested that he supposed the object of the company's attorneys is to have a witness refuse to testify regarding the books in the next hearing, in the expectation that he will be placed in contempt, and then habeas corpus proceedings will be undertaken.

Mr. Kline offered no explanation.

Chief Justice Spear asked: "Has your company any books showing the work-

ompany any books showing the work-

ings of the corporation?"

Mr. Kline replied: "We have books showing gross earnings and all financial details and we still have them. The talk about burning them is the mercial

He was next asked: "Will you pro-And he again said: "We will not under the former order, because it would be a violation of our rights. We have always been willing to produce our min-ute books and ledgers showing corporalways been willing to produce our minute books and ledgers showing corporate transactions, but not books showing the holdings of stockholders and transfers among them. Any item that could not be readily explained, would be misconstrued and the result would be no nearer, no clearer. We submitted all books showing ownership of trust stock and how it got back into stockholders hands. When the order to dissolve was made in 1892, there were \$37,000,000 worth of certificates outstanding all of which but about \$27,000,000 have been drawn in, but the president of the corporation has so far been unable to get these because they are held as investments and collateral by persons who prefer them and are trying to retain them. It takes time to convert all this amount of money into corporate stock. The holders of them do not get a dollar of dividend from the Standard Oll company of Ohio. As to the books, we burn old books in storage every ten years but there have been none destroyed pertinent to this investigation." At the conclusion of the arguments the court gave the attorney of the oil and constituent companies two weeks in which to file their answers in the petiand constituent companies two weeks in which to file their answers in the peti-tions against the constituent compa-

Loud's Postal Bill.

nies.

Loud's Postai Bill.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Chairman Loud of the house postoffice committee, has submitted a favorable report on his bill to amend the postal laws relating to second-class mail matter. A similar ball passed the house in 1897 but failed in the senate. It provides that books or reprints of books in serial form shall pay one cent for two ounces instead of one cent per package; publications of institutions of learning are placed on the same footing as other periodicals, instead of being privileged. The report submitted with the former bills is made to apply to this one. to apply to this one.

Editor of Boliel Dead.

Paris, Jan. 5.—Aime Edouard Herve, editor of the Soliel and member of the French academy, died today in his 8th year.